

*N. bifrons* by the same process. This last gemmation has been observed by the author in all its phases. He saw two specimens of *N. splendida*, enveloped in a sort of mucosity, open and evacuate the whole of their contents, which served to form a *N. bifrons*. The production of the reproductive bodies by the latter was also observed; but their development into *Surirella microcora* and the production of *N. splendida* by conjugation rests entirely on the inductions of the author.

These facts require revision and confirmation, but they are still worthy of the attention of observers, and appear to point to phænomena quite as singular as those which have been revealed to us within the last few years by the study of the reproduction of so many of the lower animals. They in fact present in a manner the converse of the phænomena exhibited in the ordinary alternation of generations, as several germs or eggs are necessary for the production of the last individual of the cycle.—*Comptes Rendus*, Jan. 22, 1855, p. 167.

*On Lottia zebrina and L. Scurra.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1833, I referred these common Peruvian Mollusca to the genus *Lottia*. If I recollect rightly (M. D'Orbigny, in his 'Voyage to South America' from the examination of some animals of these shells in Paris) figures these animals, and refers them to the genus *Patella*; and putting faith in the accuracy of this determination in the Catalogue of M. D'Orbigny's collection, which has lately been transferred to the British Museum, I observed, "These are *Patellæ*, and not *Lottia*." In the Mollusca collected by M. Souleyet during the voyage of the '*Bonite*,' which have lately been acquired by the Museum, there are several specimens of this shell, belonging to two of the varieties of it which M. D'Orbigny has regarded as distinct species, and, on examination of the animals, they prove to be *Lottia*, and not *Patellæ*;—peculiar, like *Lottia Scurra*, for having a series of rather large beards round the inner edge of the mantle; and I suppose M. D'Orbigny must have mistaken these beards for the gills, and thus made the mistake which I am now desirous of rectifying. The gill of *Lottia zebrina*, and of several other species without or with only very rudimentary beards on the mantle-edge, as *L. punctata*, is free and floating in the nuchal mantle-cavity for the greater part of its length, while the gill of *L. Scurra*, the type of the proposed genus *Scurria*, is attached by its outer or left edge to the inner surface of the mantle, which induced me, with its peculiar habits, to regard it as a genus distinct from *Lottia*.

*Description of a new species of SOREX, from India.*

By R. TEMPLETON.

*SOREX? PURPURASCENS*, n. sp.

Dark slate-coloured, with a tinge of purple; snout beneath and lower lip brownish, with a mesial groove above, running back half the distance to the eyes; front covered with black hairs having white